The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor. OFFICE, Bloomfield, N. J. AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. $2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE

SATURDAY GAZETTE,

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL

of LITERATURE,

EDUCATION,

POLITICS,

GENERAL NEWS.

and LOCAL INTERESTS.

It is generally acknowledged to be the equal of the best newspapers published and superior to most country papers. It is a matter of pride to these towns which it so ably and well represents.

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WM. P. LYON, *Editor and Proprietor*, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY—

In the matter of the Petition of Robert M. Hening, Guardian of Alfred F. De Luse, a Lunatic for the Sale of Real Estate. An order for Sale.

The sale of property in the above stated matter, stands adjourned until

Thursday, 9th day of April 1874

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the same place, at the same house, on the premises, on the southeast corner of Mountain Avenue and Union Street, in Montclair, Essex County, N. J.

The sale will **positively** take place on that day.

ROBERT M. HENING,
March 26, 1874. Guardian.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Abram S. Hewitt, Complainant, and the Montclair Railway Company, and others, Defendants. Fi. Fa. for Sale of Mortgaged Premises.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued in the above stated cause, on 23d January, 1874, directed to me, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, of the State of New Jersey, I shall expose for sale at Public Auction, at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the mortgaged premises, and franchises, and property described in the mortgage, by the said "The Montclair Railway Company," made and given to the said Abram S. Hewitt, Trustee as aforesaid bearing date the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, mentioned and set forth in the bill of complaint, in the aforesaid cause, which mortgaged premises are situated in the Counties of Hudson Essex, Bergen Passaic and Morris, in the State of New Jersey, that is to say:

"The line of Railway known, and to be known, as the Montclair Railway as the same is, has been and shall be constructed from the line of the State of New York, at or near Greenwood Lake to the Hudson River, and also the branches thereof, to wit: the Paterson branch, extending from a point near the Hackensack River to a point on said Railway in the Township of Wayne near Mead's Basin, and the Caldwell branch of the said Railway, extending from Montclair into the Township of Caldwell, including all the Railway, ways rights of way; depot grounds or other lands, all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, water-stations, and other buildings, and all machine-shops, and all real or personal property held or acquired, or thereafter to be held or acquired by the said company, their successors and assigns for use in connection with the aforesaid Railway and branches of the Montclair Railway Company, or with any part thereof, or with the business of the same, including all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock or equipment and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel and material for constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the aforesaid Railway and branches, or any part thereof, or of any of the equipments or appurtenances of the aforesaid Railway and branches, or any part thereof, and all machinery of all kinds, and all and singular the other personal property of any nature, kind and description whatsoever, belonging to the said Montclair Railway Company, wheresoever the same may be situated; all of which personal chattels were by said mortgage declared and agreed to be fixtures and appurtenances of the said Railway and said branches, and to be used and said in connection therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be taken as part thereof; and all tolls, incomes, issues and profits, to be had or derived from the same, or any part or portion thereof; and all right to receive or recover the same; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the aforesaid Railway and branches, or to the construction, maintenance or use of the same," or belonging to the said company.

Dated 27th January, 1874.

WILLIAM PATERSON,
Master in Chancery of N. J.
mar-14-gw

Banks, Insurance, &c.

North Ward National Bank

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

THIS Institution commenced business on the 24th of February last, in the Rhodes Building, No. 445 Broad Street, nearly opposite the M. & E. R. R. Depot. It is very conveniently located for residents of Bloomfield, Mount Iair and vicinity who may desire to have banking facilities in Newark.

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PEOPLE'S

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NEWARK, Oct. 18, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, a dividend at the rate of

7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

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Dr. WM. E. BLAKENEY, for eleven years practising Dentist in New York, would respectfully give notice to the citizens of Caldwell and vicinity that he has opened rooms for the practice of his profession, in the house formerly owned by Jos. C. Marsh, adjoining the Presbyterian Parsonage, in Caldwell, where he will be happy to receive a call from all requiring the service of a Dentist.

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SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

April 18.—

ALEXANDROWNA.

The son of him with whom we strove for power,
Whose will is lord through all his world-domain,
Who made the serf a man, and burst his chain,
Has given our prince his own imperial flower,
Alexandrowna.
And welcome, Russian flower, a people's pride,
To Britain, when her flowers begin to blow!
From love to love, from home to home you go,
From mother unto mother, et 'dr bride,
Marie Alexandrowna!

The golden news along the steppes is blown,
And at thy name the Tartar tents are stirred,
Elburz and all the Caucasus have heard;
And all the sultry palms of India known,
Alexandrowna.
The voices of our universal sea
On capes of Africa on cliffs of Kent,
The Maoris and that Isle of Continent,
And loyal pines of Canada murmur thee,
Marie Alexandrowna!

Fair empires branching, both, in lusty life!
Yet Harold's England fell to Norman swords;
Yet thine own land has bowed to Tartar hordes
Since England Harold gave its throne a wife,
Alexandrowna!
For thrones and peoples are as waifs that swing
And float and fall in endless ebb and flow:
But who love best have best the grace to know
That love, by right divine, is deathless King,
Marie Alexandrowna!

And love has led the to thee stranger land,
Where men are bold and strongly say their say;
See, empire upon empire smiles to-day,
As thou with thy young lover hand in hand,
Alexandrowna!
So now thy fuller life is in the West,
Whose hand at home was gracious to thy poor;
Thy name was blest within the narrow door;
Here also, Marie, shall thy name be blest,
Marie Alexandrowna!

Shall fears and jealous hatreds flame again?
Or at thy coming, Princess, everywhere,
The blue heaven break, and some diviner air
Breath through the world and change the hearts of men,
Alexandrowna!
But hearts that change not, love that cannot cease,
And peace be yours, the peace of soul in soul!
And howsoever this wide world may roll,
Between your peoples truth and manful peace
Alfred—Alexandrowna!
ALFRED TENNYSON.

THE STUDENT AND THE MYSTERIOUS.

An Oration Delivered at the Galesburg Inter-Collegiate Contest, by H. C. ADAMS.

As when to a benighted traveler the dim dawn reveals the horizon near at hand, but as the gray of morning gives place to the glorious sun, the plain extends, until to him—weary—it is boundless; so to one groping in the darkness of ignorance among nature's mysteries, thinking that he is about to grasp them all, the light of a true education only reveals that for him the all is unattainable. Everything is mysterious which we cannot or do not understand; everything a wonder which by us has not been fully mastered.

Yet to clearly conceive the vastness of these fields unexplored, is most difficult for one who has not spent years of study endeavoring to comprehend them under fixed laws. It has ever been the work of the world's thinkers to frame satisfactory hypotheses upon which our every day mysteries may be explained; still the reputation of those most successful is founded not upon the fact that many of these mysteries have revealed to them their hidden secrets, but that after the toil and study of a lifetime they have dedu ced a *simple* law, explained by a *few* k ndred facts. Galileo—for the minds of men—moved the world, yet died asking why it always remained in the same relative position. Newton answered this, but propounded a score of other questions as difficult. A scientific book is properly defined as an index for the use of the investigator. It is the testimony of every successful explorer in the realms of the mysterious that in his line the unknown is without limit, the unanswered queries without number.

He said well who said that "every subject branches into infinity." Infinity, indeed, for the astronomer as he follows the wanderings of the stars; for the geologist, who, among the rocks and hills traces the footsteps of the Creator; for the entomologist, the botanist, the mathematician, and very literally infinity for him who dares investigate the intricate workings of his own mind! Yes, everywhere, on all sides is the investigator met with what literally to him is infinity. His experience resembles that of one starting from the center of a circle to proceed to its circumference, his path including all between two radii, for, however narrow it may be at first, the sector widens at every step. He finds the known far outbalanced by the unknown, the lucid by the mystic, the certain by the doubtful. He finds the mysterious holding almost universal sway. If these statements are facts, it is becoming for us to ask, what, in view of them, is the attitude that a scholar should assume, what the course which he should follow?

It is certain that he should not exercise a proud and haughty spirit. Education should render a man truly humble. Man learns but to find that he knows but comparatively nothing. And he is the most truly educated who the most clearly perceives what there is yet for him to learn. He who is ignorant is more excusable for indulging egotism that the most learned philosopher, for he knows not enough to understand that there remains for him a vast field unexplored, while the scholar has raised himself high enough to discover a few landmarks outside of himself.

'Tis as when one climbs a mountain, the higher the cliff attained the more extended are the plains below, at a greater distance the horizon.

Again, the true scholar should come into the presence of the mysterious with a mind lightly burdened with pre-conceived opinions. There is a natural tendency in the minds of men to measure a new idea by their old belief. If upon application it fits, it is received; if not it is discarded.

Not so with the scholar. He loves truth for its own take. She is his goddess, and when as a worshiper he comes to her shrine, he sacrifices there upon her alter every blinding prejudice or ungrounded belief.

The scientist, who is worthy the name, explores the realms of nature in search of her, daring to follow though her foot steps lead far from the beaten path; or, like a will o' the wisp, she beckons him into a wilderness of thought, where never before mind entered. But for this very reason there are some who regard scientists and their investigations with suspicion. As though the principle of truth is not now as it ever has been, and will not forever be what it is! As though it could be dissolved by *Aqua Regia*, or subverted by any theory whatever! Ancestral worship has its place, and a proper respect for the opinions of the past is perfectly legitimate, but the scholar who regards them of more weight than reason or present revelation errs greatly.

The word scholar is broad in its meaning, and cannot be appropriated by any particular class of educated persons to the exclusion of others. There are those recognized as cultured and refined; as the exponents of thought in their own circles, whose occupations will not allow them the time to search for unknown secrets or discover unknown truths, that they may justly claim the name of original investigators, yet who would be grossly wronged were they deprived the name of scholar. They have *thought* upon the magnitude of the unknown.

Standing afar off they have viewed it—dimmed by distance—in its height and in its depth. Of its extent they have an indistinct idea. In an unbiased manner, it may be, they are capable of examining and deciding upon those principles founded on truths discovered by others; still their decisions must necessarily be more imperfect than the discoverer, inasmuch as their perception of the facts is more indistinct. The proper bearing for such—if they will honor the name of scholar—is to hold their judgment in suspension. Most of the accepted theories of the world have been offered by men in the evening of life, their day having been spent in unremitting thought and toil, and even then with fear and trembling, lest some fact overlooked, some force not taken into account, should prove their theory erroneous.

How foolish then the course of those aspiring students, who, after a brief survey, dogmatically set forth their opinions as regards a question yet unsettled by the world's deepest thinkers; and how futile—before an audience of scholars—should be the attempt of him, who, by means of witticism or satire endeavors to bring contempt upon any theory simply because it is new and strange.

There is another characteristic which should be possessed by him who is searching for a solution of any of these mysteries—the common property of us all—if he will not disgrace the name of scholar which he thus assumes.

Let your fancy paint for you the attitude. There, standing in the center of her domains in nature's castle. Its walls are broad and strong, mounted by turrets and towers; the gate secured by bolts and bars. Within are kept the records and laws whereby Nature governs her material kingdom. 'Tis for these men are striving; 'tis for these they are praying, for, like Aladdin's lamp, all things are subject to their possessor. To one who holds a book of these records, the rock-ribbed hills are forced to speak and divulge their history of centuries, the stars and planets discover to him the path of their ceaseless wanderings; for him the flowers exhale their choicest perfumes, and untold their mysterious kinship; to him the birds sing their sweetest warbles, and whisper their covert habits; for his ear the falling dew, the patting rain, the murmuring streamlet, the flowing river, the roaring cataract, and the dashing waves—all have a subtle meaning.

There comes to the gate of this castle one with impatience written upon his brow and demands entrance, but though his cry is passed from watch-tower to watch-tower, she who rules within is deaf to his entreaty; and as he turns away, disappointed, he reads over the gate this condition: *Except ye become as a little child, ye cannot enter here.*

Another advances, who with simple and child like accent begs that Nature unfold to him her beauties. To him the gate is opened, to him the records delivered, and to him trembling are discovered these words—the command of nature to her porter—*Suffer thou them of an humble spirit for to them is it given to understand the mysteries of the universe.* Yes! let him who is toiling in any of these departments of the mysterious discard altogether the pride of theory, replacing it with a simple inquiring disposition; let him hold his fancy in check, however beautiful and pleasing may be the pictures she would present to him; let him enter upon his investigation unprejudiced—his very preconceived opinion abandoned—searching only for truth; let him add to the strength and perseverance of a full grown man the humility and trust of a little child. Humility as being conscious of one's own weakness; trust as being certain that the most sure index of a cultivated mind is a *reasonable* faith toward that which to him is indemonstrable.

LAWS.

An act in relation to detectives, &c.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That in addition to the powers and duties already belonging to the township committee of Montclair, the said committee shall have power and it shall be their duty to employ and compensate detectives or constables, and use such efficient means for maintaining the peace, preventing crime, and detecting criminals in the township as they may deem necessary, and for this purpose they may appoint special officers, who shall have all the powers conferred upon constables by any laws of this State; they shall also provide for the protection and maintenance of the health of the township, and may employ and compensate a township physician, and exercise such powers as a board of health, as may be necessary or advisable for the public good; they are also hereby authorized by a majority vote of their whole number, to pass and adopt all necessary ordinances to abate and remove nuisances from the streets and public places of the said township, including the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, and to declare and define what are nuisances, and to provid for the enforcement of all such ordinances by prescribing and enforcing a penalty or penalties for their violation; and the said penalties may be collected with costs, in an action of debt, to be brought by the said committee in the corporate name of the township, and for the use of the inhabitants thereof, before any justice of the peace of the county of Essex.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

An Act in relation to the lighting of streets in the township of Montclair, in the county of Essex.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it shall and may be lawful for the township committee of the township of Montclair, in the county of Essex, upon the petition in writing of the owner or owners of more than half (the same being measured by lineal feet,) of the lands lying upon any public road or roads, or any part or parts thereof, to create and establish a lamp district or districts for the lighting of said road or roads, or said part or parts thereof, with gas or oil; and take all necessary measures therefor, including the providing and erecting of posts and lanterns, and to make and enter into contracts with any person or persons, company or companies, for all purposes whatsoever in relation thereto; and to cause the yearly expense thereof with costs of posts and lanterns to be assessed and collected one equal half part upon and from all persons residing in, and all lands lying within the limits of said district or respective districts, and one equal fourth part of said to be assessed and collected from the owner or owners of lands on each side of the road or roads or part or parts thereof (in proportion to lineal feet) which each person or persons may own, in the same manner as other township taxes are or may be assessed and collected; and also from time to time, in the discretion of the said committee, to alter and consolidate any one or more of said districts.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act is hereby declared to be a public act, and shal take effect immediately.

SHALL WE SAY BEGIN?—No observant reader of the literature of the day can have failed to notice that during the last fifteen or twenty years *begin* has been going rapidly out of use, its place being taken by *commence*. Where, before, we began almost everything, and used *commence* only in matters of some state and importance, now we commence the most trivial matters; so that I read the other day that a boy "commenced to eat his pie." This tendency showed itself a long while ago, but it is only within the period that I have mentioned that *commence* has "rushed" *begin* almost out of the language. Now, *commence* is a word whose very presence in English is the merest superfluity. Although it came in about five hundred years ago, it is an intruder, and might better have never been heard from English lips. As it is generally used, it means simply "begin," no more, no less; and having *begin*, which is home-bred English, why should we so run after this strange Roman god *commence*? We gain nothing by it in meaning, in sound, or even in variety of accent. Nor do we in dignity: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." "In the beginning was the Word." The historical writer upon language—to wit, the etymologist—or he of wider scope and higher aims, the philologist, goes over his accumulated list of examples, and records the fact that at such a time *begin* began to pass out of common use, and *commence* commenced coming in; and there he washes his hands. It's business is to observe the phenomena of language, to record and if possible to connect them.—*Galaxy.*

MOTHERS, SPEAK KINDLY.—Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and they often become permanent habits with them. When mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, where in many a home where the low, firm tone of mother, or the decided look of her steady eye, is law. They always think of obedience, whether in or out of her sight. Oh, mother! it is worth a great deal to cultivate that thing in women, a low sweet voice. If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little one, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens at all; they make them only ten pounds heavier. For your own, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when you are under the turf. So, too will they remember a harsh and angry tone. Which legacy will you leave to your children?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.—Both branches of the Michigan Legislature have, by the requisite two-thirds majority of the whole number members, voted to submit the question of woman suffrage to a separate vote of the people. But the Rhode Island Senate has refused to unite with the House in submitting the question of woman suffrage to the vote of the people of that State.

Items of Interest.

Of the modern titles of sovereignty, the highest is that of Emperor; next is King, then Grand Duke, Elector, and Duke.

The Pope has been called his Holiness since the 14th century. In the ninth century he was called Vicar of St. Peter, and in the twelfth century he took his present appellation of Vicar of Jesus Christ.

The King of France, (when it has a King), is Very Christian; the King of Spain, the Catholic; the King of Portugal, is Very Faithful; the King of Hungary is his Apostolic Majesty; the King of Poland was Orthodox; and the Queen of England is Defender of Faith.

The Governor of the District of Mexico has issued an order prohibiting cock-fighting as a practice unworthy of a civilized people.

Brooklyn has appropriated $20,000 to provide free baths during the coming summer.

"Hereafter no portrait is to be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional or postal currency of the United States, while the original of such portrait is living.

The North Carolina Legislature has enacted the "Local Prohibition Bill," and it is now a law. If the people adopt it generally throughout the State, North Carolina Bonds will go up, and the back interest will be paid.

Salt Lake City is the largest city West of the Rocky Mountains except San Francisco.

The State of Kansas is just 400 miles long and 200 wide.

The population of the German Empire is the same as the U. S., 40,000,000 though its area is about the same as the four states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana together.

The great tunnel from Detroit to Windsor, under the Detroit River, after advancing 1220 feet from the American shore and 370 from the Canadian, has finally been abandoned under the discouragement of repeated freaks and irruptions of of sand and water.

Cooper Institute, New York, was crowded with colored people, to pay respect to the memory of Sumner. The hall was draped in black and appropriate mottoes were displayed in testimony of Mr. Sumner's feeling for the colored race. After the organization of the meeting eulogistic resolutions were passed and a number of appreciative speeches made.

During the past ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two thirds.

In Kentucky each voter is to be asked the question, as he comes to the poll, "Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous, vinious or malt liquors, in this district, town or city?" and a record of his vote is made. In this way local prohibition is to be determined.

DONATIONS TO UNION COLLEGE.—Two very munificent donations have just been presented to Union College, one of $100,000 by Mr. Brown, of Brown Brothers &Co., of New York, and the other of $50,000 by a lady who declines at present to permit the public use of her name. She made the gift in the belief that it was a fulfillment of the purpose of her father, who died without having carried it into effect, and as a memorial of filial, love and duty.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has decided affirmatively the following question, referred to it as an order of the Legislature: "Under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, can a woman be a member of a School Committee?" The Court held that the Constitution contained nothing relating to school committees, and that the common law of England was law upon the subject, permitting a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which were such that a woman was competent to perform them.

A SMALL THING BUT VALUABLE.—It was a charity for humble Susan to spend her holiday afternoon at the house of a still poorer neighbor, amusing her children and caring for the baby, while the mother finished and took home a piece of work, which bought them a week's food. Without that timely help, she said, she did know when she should have been able to complete it. Susy had helped to provide them with food for a week, yet she had not a penny of her own in the world.

[THE GERMAN ARMY.—Every man in Germany must by law serve in the regular army from his twentieth to his twenty-eighth year, and no substitution is allowed. After quitting the regular army he enters the Landwehr for another five years, where he is liable to be called into active service at any time. After leaving the Landwher, he is enrolled in the Landsturm until he is fifty years of age. This body is called upon for service within the frontiers in case of invasion. So that it may be said that the whole population of Germany is trained to arms, and ready for warfare at a moment's notice. In Prussia, in 1866, the whole regular army and the first levy of Landwher were brought together ready to march upon Austria, in less than fourteen days, and in the war with France the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. There is no such army in the world. Prussia alone could in two weeks put 700,000 men in the field fully appointed for an active campaign.

The city authorities of Plainfield refuse to pay the gas company's bills, and the streets remain unlighted in consequence.